ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS

CAMBRIA, AT HALIFAX.

THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF EUROPE,

THE MARKETS.

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Owing to an interruption in the telegraph line, on Friday afternoon, our foreign news despatch, brought by the Cambria, at Halifax, was not all received in time for the Herald of yesterday morning. It has since reached us, and we now give it to our

The Cambria encountered strong head winds the whole voyage. She has about 52 passengers, and left Halifax for New York at 7 o'cleck on Friday morning. It was stated in the Liverpool papers, that the Paci fic encountered heavy head winds on her passage, and that she proved herself, in every respect, a very superior

vessel. The passengers speak of her in the highest terms of praise, in which Capt Nye and his assistants come in for a full share of commendation. She was to have sailed last Wednesday for New York.

The news from New York by the Niagara at Liverpool, of the invasion of Lopez, created considerable ensation in the commercial and political circles. Many were indisposed to credit the fact, till the arrival of the Pacific; which put an end to all doubt upon the subject. The matter was brought under the notice of the government, and of both Houses of Parliament. In the Lords, Lord Lansdowne, in reply to Lord faith of the U. S. government. He declined to answe a question from Lord Stanley, enquiring what orders had been sent to the British West India fleet. Lord Brougham was of opinion that every British cruiser was bound to assesist the Spanish government in de stroving the 8000 execrable pirates who had joined the

One hundred Hungarian refugees have landed at Southampton from Malta. Count and Countess Dem-

The Greek Question.

Although the Greek question is still unsettled, there sppears to be little apprehension that the difficulty between the several governments concerned will lead to any serious result.

"It appears that the English ministry, feeling itself hard pressed by the semi-hostile attitude of France, by the energetic remonstrance of other powers, and by an impending vote of censure in the House of Lords, resolved, at any sacrifice of dignity and consistency, to patch up the dispute with France. Accordingly, an occeptance of the terms which had been originally demanded of Gen. Lahitte, was despatched to Paris, and the stipulations agreed upon in London, were to be carried into effect as far as it might suit the French go-vernment and King Otho, to accede to them.

" It cannot be forgotten that the charge made against Lord Palmerston by the French agents, is one which no concession can move, for it consisted chiefly in an imputed breach of faith, and we have not learned that the explanations subsequently given, have led to any withdrawal of that accuration. The position of our ministry has, therefore, become most extraordinary. They have been charged. in the face of Europe, with a breach of faith, which is inconsistent with their dig-nity. Instead of rebutting that charge with the indignation which such an imputation commonly elicits, they lowered their tone, as it were, to entreat their

doubt that the reply of Gen. Lahitte will be satisfactory, and that diplomatic relations between the two

The protectionists have been holding a meeting at Liverpool, which was attended by the bulk of the political display that has been witnessed in England

In an article defining the details of the tables of the Board of Trade, for the three last months, the Euro sent accounts, we cannot but feel more and more as-sured of the ratisfactory state of our commercial system. The springs of industry are now fully in motion tam. The springs of industry are now inity in motion throughout the country, and can only be checked by the curtailed want of supply of the raw material from acread. By the return of wages from the manufacturing districts, arising out of the factory labor question, it is admitted that the value of labor has decreased, but by no means commensurate with the great decline in the cost of living which has taken place since 1846. Upon every view, therefore, of the tabular statements, they may be pronounced highly satisfactor."

satisfactory."

From a report recently presented to Parliament, it appeared that the largest jusportation of wheat and four this year into Great Britain, has been from France. The quantity from the United States is comparatively

In Ireland the agitation for tenant rights, of a fixa-tion of tenure to the agicultural population, is fast gaining ground; ministers of every creed, and politi-cians of every grade, are said to be united to forward

The electoral law was passed on the 31st of May, by 433 to 241. The President promulgated the bill as the law of France, on Monday. The preparations of government in anticipation of a revolt, appear to have been superfluous, as the opposition seemed to be disposed to let the whole affair pass over quietly, at least for the present. The Socialist journals deal with the government contemptuously, ironically congratulatorily on a triumph utterly ineffectual. On the other side, the journals are urging the President to proceed with vigor, in the work of correction. Paris is filled with an unusual number of foreigners, and the shop keepers are said to be resping a golden harvest.

A bill has been laid before the Assembly, by the Finance minister, for increasing the President's salary from £1,000,000 to £3,000,000. All accounts agree in representing Louis Napoleon as suffering from pecuniary embarrassment.

Emile Gerardin has been acquitted on the charge of distributing public documents without the name of the printer.

tion the memorial for removing the seat of government afrom Paris.

M. Thiera is said to be laboring to effect a reconcillation between the elder and younger branches of the Bourbon family. Every member of the family of Louis Philippe, except the Duchess d'Orleans, is said to be desirous af a reconciliation. It is expected that M. Thiers porcesses sufficient influence, with the Duchess, to overcome her scruples; and he is reported to be about to visit England for this purpose. The Gazette de France, the great legitimist journal, is openly bidding for popularity for Henry V., and promises that he will restore universal suffrage.

M. Lamartine is about to proceed to his estate in Smyres.

Smyrns.

We have advices from Paris to Friday; but the news is unimportant. Five per cents were quoted at f.94.

The Pope has published an address and explanation of the startling events of his reign, and commonling on the affairs of the Roman Catholic world. He especially stigmatised the prosecution of the Archbishop of Turin by the Piedmontess government. The houses of English residents, and others, are being closely searched for Bibles, not even excepting the British Consul's.

Prussia.

The King is rapidly recovering. The contest of the Germans for free trade and unity proceeds with but little prospect of a speedy and successful issue. Vast warlike preparations are said to be in progress, but they are supposed to have reference more to international than to external defence.

Austria.

The latest advices from Vienna give assurance that there is not the slightest prospect of a rupture between Austria and Frussia. The Emperor of Russia has declined to mediate between them. It is said that the Casr will viet Vienna after the conference, which is being held at Warssw.

There is an accumulation of Danish forces on the Schlewig frontier, and that complicated question appears as far from adjustment as ever.

dergone no change. The expert market is without animation, from scarcity of produce. Money market easy. Freights unsteady.

animation, from searcity of produce. Money market easy. Freights unsteady.

The Markets.

Covron.—The demand for cotton during the early part of this week continued good, both from consumers and speculators, as well as for export, and with a tendency to some forther advance in price; but in the last two or three days the market has been comparatively quiet, and speculation suspended; and as the quantity offered has exceeded the demand, buyers have had a slight advantage. The quotations of the 31st are repeated to-day; say 7% for fair Upland and Mobile, and 7% for fair Oricans, but the market is much less firm and buyers have his a slight advantage. The quotations of the 31st are repeated to-day; say 7% for fair Upland and Mobile, and 7% for fair Oricans, but the market is much less firm and buyers that it was, and the sales per day only about 5,000 bales, though the last accounts from American per the Pacific, represented the prospects of the next crop as still more discouraging. The sales of the week amount to 60,200 bales, much the largest portion during the first three days. The American descriptions consisted of 12,740 Upland, at 6% d. 3,330 Alabama and Mobile, at 5% a 7% d.; 18 720 Orleans, at 6 a 8% d. Sea 18 land, at 11% a 174 per lb. The stock in this port is estimated at 553,000 bales, of which 361,000 are American, against a total stock, at this period last senson, of 724,000 bales, of which 529,000 were American.—The prevalence of extremely favorable weather for the growing crops, has a depressing effect on the corn market, and Indian corn has further declined about is per quarter, and is dull. The extreme price of the best yellow is 31s. and for white and mixed, 50s. a 30s. 6d. per quarter of 480 lbs. Flour, 22s. a 24s. per bbl., dull; American wheat, 5s. 8d. a 6s. 3d per 70 lbs.

Messirs, Gardser & Co.'s circular of June 7th, says:—We have had a quiet week. In beef, the high price now demanded being paid with reluctance. There has been rather more doing in Western prime mess pork. The demand for ba

Court of General Sassions.

Before the Recorder, and Aldermen Chapman and Kelly.

June 22.—To-day was motion day in the Court of Sessions. The court met at an early hour, and disposed of several notices to put off trials, reduce hail, and discharge recognizances. Quite a number of prisoners were also disposed of by discharging them from custedy, thus finishing up the business of the term.

Respect to the Memory of High Constable Hayes—Mr. McKeon, the District Attorney, rose and said that he had learned this morning of the death of Jacob Hayes, who for many years filled the office of High Constable of this city. He was a man of sterling integrity, and devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his office. His sentiment seemed to be, "Act well your part, there all the honer lies," The Bistrict Attorney moved that when this court adjourn, it adjourns out of respect to the memory of the deceased

The Assistant District Attorney amended the motion, by adding, "and that the officers of this court strend the funeral this afternoon."

The Recorder made some remarks expressive of the regret with which he had heard of Mr. Hayes' death. He fully concurred with the District Attorney in what he had just said, respecting the high character and qualities which distinguished the ligh constable during his life. The Recorder had no doubt that the effects of this court would remember the motion of the Assistant District Attorney, and attend the funeral.

June 21.—Marrying Under Fourteen Years of Age.—An

June 21.—Marrying Under Fourteen Years of Age.—An Italian, by the name of Cormillo Donnercummer, who stands indicated for marrying a Miss Farrio, who is alleged to be under fourteen years of age, without the consent of her parents, was called for trial, and, on the consent of her parents, was called for trial, and, on the consent of her parents, was called for trial, and, on the consent of her parents, was called for trial, and, on the parents of age, without the parents of a spurious bank bill, at the Academy of Design. Sentenced for five days, in the city prison.

Trial for Burgiery.—George Hoyt was next placed at the bar for trial, or an indictment of burglary, in the third degree, is breaking into the dry goods store of Regres & Co. No. 551 Broadway, on the night of the 6th of May last, stealing therserom ten pieces of velvet, valued in all over \$1.50 and other valuable articles, valued in all over \$1.50 and other valuable articles, valued in all over \$1.50 and other valuable articles, valued in all over \$1.50 and other valuable articles, which valvet corresponded exactly with the valvet stolen, and Mr. Regers testified that it was made to order, and an other store in the city, he believed, had anality. Not that particular and peculiar shades and callty. Not that particular and peculiar shades and allty. Not that particular and peculiar shades and allty and the procedular shades and allty and the procedular shades and allty and the procedular shades and allty. Not that particular and peculiar shades and allty. Not that particular and peculiar shades and allty and the procedular shades and allty. Not that particular and peculiar shades and allty and the procedular shades and all the procedular shades and allty and the procedular shades and all the procedular shades and all the s

The Court will open at 11 o cinck this forenoon, it being the last day of the term.

Cherge of Stealing.—A man by the name of Richard Hoyerboom, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing \$71 in paper money, and \$55 in silver coin, making in sil \$126. This money was stolen from the steamboat Hudson, lying at the foot of Cedar street. Officer Thompson, of the Third Ward policies, took the accursed into custody, and he was detained by the magistrate for a further hearing.

Hurglary.—Some expert burglar, on Friday night, forced an entrance into the tailoring establishment No. 24? Broadway, corner of Warren street, occupied by H. C. Riley. The rogues pried open the door with a "jimmy," and carried off frock and sack coats, vests, pants, shirts, &c., together with a piece of brown Holiand, valued in all at \$250. No arrest at present.

Indicted for Keeping a Gambing House.—A man by the name of James Styles, was arrested on Friday last, on a bench warrant, and held to hail by the Court of Sessions, in the sum of \$500, to answer the charge of keeping a gambling house at No. 88 West Broadway. The bail was given, and Mr. Styles liberated frem custody.

Clearing the Park of Prestitutes.—For some time past,

The hall was given, and Mr. Styles liberated from custody.

Clearing the Park of Prestitutes.—For some time past, the Park has been, night and day, much infested with lewd femsies, and several complaints having been made to the Chief of Police to that effect, orders were given accordingly to Captain Smith, of the Sixth Ward police, to correct the nuisance, and with the aid of several of his policemen, twenty-eight women and girls, of various grades and says, from fifteen years up to fifty-six, have been arrested and conveyed before the magistrate, and were disposed of to the heat advantage, varying from three to six months on Blackwell's Icland.

Our Canadian Correspondence. Toronto, June 17, 1850.

Seigneurial Tenuve-Canada and Ireland-New Brunswick - The Reciprocity Bill.

The most important subject that has been under discussion during the past week, is that with reference to the seigneurial tenure, by which large tracts of land are held in Lower Canada, under the original grants seems to be, whether the seigneures are to be consia maximum rent was originally fixed, or one was con-templated, which should estensibly increase as the value of money decreased, and that of the land was raised by the improvements which would follow its settle-

It appears that with the view of rapidly settling the country, and inducing men of wealth and property to emigrate, the King of France established two hundred seigneuries in Lower Canada, which were granted to individuals of that description, upon condition of going out with their families to a wilderness countrythe exclusive haunt of the wild beast and the Indiancarrying with them a rural population, erecting mills, taverns, places of worship—in fact, all the requirements of a civilized community. From 1613, about five years after the city of quebec was founded, to 1676, the seigneurs were untettered by any restrictions; but who, for the purpose of inducing emigrants to settle on their estates, and, I believe, at the instance of the French government, demanded but a small amount of rent—one or two sous per acre—requiring among other conditions, however, that the grain which was to be raised, should be taken to their mills to be ground, and that whenever any property charged hands, they should receive a fee proportionate to the sum paid by the new occupant; for while the lands were bestowed on the seigneur, the allodial or absolute property remained in the king. The seigneur could not sell it; he could only grant, or regrant, it to the tenant; and if he retused to do this, the party might apply and receive a title from the crown.—In process of time, as I have before intimated—the property having increased in value and that of money having decreased—the nominal rent, at present, is fen times what it was originally; and if it is to be regranted, the price which is to be paid is arrived at by multiplying the annual runt by ten, and of the aggregate one tenth is to be paid to the landord as his proporties of the charge in the price of rent, that an outonic of the purchase money. It is against this practice and the charge in the price of rent, that an outonic of the purchase money. It is against this practice and the charge in the price of rent, that an outonic of the purchase money. It is against this practice and the charge in the price of rent, that an outonic of the purchase money. It is against this practice and the charge in the price of rent, that an outonic of the member of the purchase money. It is against this practice and the charge in the price of rent, that an outonic of the inhabitant of the feather than the feather than the continuence of the feather than the carrying with them a rural population, erecting mills, taverns, places of worship-in fact, all the requirements of a civilized community. From 1613, about five years

which prevails in Lower Canada in the more liberal operations of British law. But it unfortunately happened, that almost simultaneously with the union of the two provinces, what is called responsible government was introduced, which renders in accessary for the advisers of the Governor General, to possess a majority in the Assembly; and as the British party was divided in cplinion, as to the practicality and propriety of introducing the beautiful the profit of the practicality and propriety of the practical propriety of the following the control of the province and the profit of the support of the members of the House of Commons, and who exercise probably a more mischievous influence upon the affairs of the country.

The result of this state of things is seen every day, in the introduction of local measures, which are intended to be therule in one portion of the Province and not in the other, no matter how beneficial they promise to prove. For instance, on Thursday evening Mr. Boulton's bill, abelishing imprisonment for dobt, was referred to a select committee, and will probably become a law, but with the express condition that its operation shall not extend to Lower Canada, where, at present, a law exists on the same subject, differing from that in the latest the the case, but the expenses of the government are doubled by this anomaly of a separate and distinct population. To gratify valgar prejudice and selfish interest there must be two sets of heads of departments; whereas, if one uniform system prevailed, and the difference of race was not consuited, one would be amply sufficient. Besides which, measures are introduced by the ministry, which are deemed partial; and in their operation as respects the people of Upper Canada imposing upon them burthens, which, it is contended will be the effect of the Assessment Bill introduced

ar Nashville Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, Tonn., June 12, 1850.
The Southern Convention—Who are the Delegates? The country has been under a great mistake as to the Southern Convention -- both as to the material of which it was to be composed, and the enis to be accomplished by it. In the first place, it was asserted that there would be but few who would dare to attend. The contrary is the fact, for there were upwards of one hun, dred and seventy delegates in attendance. Secondly-it was said that none would be there but the "Hotspurs" of the South. This was a great mistake; for he action of the Convention-their calm, firm and dignified tone, utterly repel the idea that they are "Hotspurs." Here were whige, democrats, natives. Union men and nullifiers-old and young-all concurring unanimously in the resolutions of the select com-mittee, laying down 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, to mittee, laying down 36 deg. 39 min, north latitude, to the Pacific ocean, as the extreme concession which the Southern States can make to settle the slavery controversy. There has been no declamation or denunciation against the North and its institutions; no threats, or high sounding and unmeaning sulogiums upon the South, have been indulged in; but the Convention have presented to the world a lofty patriotism, a glorious devotion to the constitution, and a manly firmness, which have happired all hearts with condidence, admiration and praise. This was no ordinary body, composed as it was of men of the purest character, of great abilities, wisdom, and love of the South, the constitution, and the Union. In looking over the Convention, we find among its members many gentlemen of fine political intelligence, who have served with honor and usefulness in their respective State legislatures; tan judges and exjudges of the State circuit caurts; tweive ex-Representatives and three ex-Senators in the Congress of the United States; and eight ex-Governors or sovereign States of the Union. Here were also Generals Armstrong, Hunderson, and Pillow, each of whem has proved his devotion to his country, either at New Orieans, upon the plains of Texas, or upon the iar-off battle-fields of Mexico.

The action of this convention—their firm resolves, and the address sent torth by them to the Southern States—will unite all parties at the South upon the Miscouri line, with a civar and positive recognition of the right of Southern men to migrate, with their property, and occupy the territory south of that line. This will be found to be the ultimatum of the Southern States—the predictions of political jugglers to the contrary, not vithetanding. The convention adjourned. the Pacific ocean, as the extreme concession which the

This will be found to be the ultimatum of the thing. This will be found to be the ultimatum of the Southern States—the predictions of political jugglers to the contrary, not vithstanding. The convention adjourned this day, under the brightest anspices of union and success in the great cause in which they are engaged. The equality of the States—a fair, honest and just division of the land purchased by the common blood and treasure of the Union—will be demanded, and enioreed by all the energies and resources of the South. There is no mistaking the spirit of these people. They have resolved, and they will execute. It is high time for the North, who have nothing to lose in this controversy, to hait, and to do justice to their Southern brethren; but should they madly persist in their aggression, the destruction of this glorious Union will be the triumph of their labors.

SPECIATOR.

Broadway.—To-morrow evening the new dramatic romance of the "Spirit of Gold." the grand divertisement of "Zampa," in which Signors diocea and Signor Neri will appear, and the laughable farce of "Friend Waggles" are the pieces selected for the entertainments at this theatre.

Name's Garden.—The entertainments at this cool and beautiful establishment consist of the elegant vaudeville of "Faint Heart never won fair Lady," a musical promenade, and the interesting piece of "Friend Waggles. A fine bill, and one of great attraction.

EURTON's THEATRE.—Burton, ever alive to the best interests of the dramatic public, and consequently to bis own success as a manager, announces a fine bill for to-morrow evening. The "Merry Wives of Windsor," Sissher and Crasher," with a variety of singing, dancing, and several beautiful overtures.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new piece of "Mose in China, or Life among the Foo Foos," will be produced for the first time. It has been in rehearsal for some time, and will be presented to-morrow evening, with new scenery, dressessand decorations Make "Poor Cousin Walter," and "Friend Waggles."

CHEBERT'S OFREA HOUSE.—Several new features will

sin Walter," and "Friend Waggles."

Chimsty's Oreas House.—Several new features will be presented at this popular resort to morrow evening. Several beautiful duets will be sung by Messes Murphy and Gould, with other deeply interesting matters. OLYMPIC.—Pierce, Zorer, and other leading delineators of Negro character, will display their abilities tomorrow evening.

Capter Garden.—This evening Loders excellent band will execute several sacred pieces. This is a charming

will execute several sacred pieces. This is a charming location, and no doubt will be crammed, as it was last Sunday wening. How cool and refreshing tosit on the balcony, and inhale the salubrious air, of sea and land.

American Museum.—This establishment has become a favorite resort. The lecture room is crowded every night, to witness the drama of the "Drunkard." Collins, the inimitable comedian and vocalist, is

Madant Asna Bigner has returned to the United States, and has given Concerts at Mobile, Montgomery, and Macon, and will appear at Savannah to-morrow evening. She will visit New York in July. The French Opers Troup is at Cincianati.

Miss Jolia Dean is playing a successful engagement at the Albany Museum.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

BROOKLYN, June 22, 1850.

Ma. Editor—In your paper of yesterday, I perceive that your reporter has been misinformed in regard to the fire at Brooklyn. You have "No. 42, corner of Hudson avenue sed Plymouth street, a junk and rum shop, kept by Thomas O'Brien." I am owner of the building, and also of the adjoining one, No. 44, at which place I carried on the grocery business. In No. 42, basement, there was a junk shop, in which I had no interest.

THOMAS O'BRIEN.

THOMAS O'BRIEN.

BREATUM.—In the account of the fire in Brooklyn, in Friday's paper, the name Reefe, No. 36 Hudson avenue, should be James Brohan, whose loss is for the most part covered by insurance.

John Norris, of Boone county, Ky, recovered a judg-ment of \$2,800 sgainst Newlan, Crocker, and others, last week in the United States Circuit Court, at Indi-anapolis, for slaves which they had foreibly stolen from Norris, at South Bend, Ind.

Norris, at South Bend, Ind.

One of the largest beds of coal in the country, has recently been discovered in Perry county, Ohio.

The new comet is now fainty visible to the naked eye in the constellation of Ursa Miner. It will continue to approach the earth until the middle of July, and will then be thirty-eighty millions of miles from us—nearer than the planet Mars. July 11th, it will be mear the star Arcturis, and will then be distinctly visible to the naked eye.

Jefferson Jenkins, a Choetav Indian, has been arrested at Little Rock, Ark., for abducting negroes. He confessed having written free passes for several.

The church mob trial tastill going on in Boston. No new facts have been elicited.

The case of Professor Webster will be considered by

The case of Professor Webster will be considered by the Governor and Conneil of Massachusetts, on the 2d of July.

of July.

One half of the village of Griffintown, Ca., was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. The abciltionists of Boston are to have a grand unitee on the fourth of July. All the leading spirits will participate in the exercises.

Morrifield, the comic singer, has commenced an action in Philadelphia against Henry H. Paul, one of the editors in that city, for alleged criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, Rose Metrifield, the actress. actress.

The house of the Hon Humphrey Marshall, near Drennew, Ky., was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. It was the work of an incendiary, who robbed the house of \$225, before setting fire to it. The family

The Chostaw Indians have subscribed \$154.50, and presented it in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Scolety.

Joseph Coggeshall, of this city, was robbed at the Old Colony Railroad depot, in Easton, on the 19th instant. of \$1.430.

instant, of \$1,430.

Daniel Gore has been sentenced to a fine of \$300, and loopiscomment in Tuscalcoss, Ala., for cutting timber from lands belonging to the United States.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts adjourned on Thursday, to meet again on the 2d of July, when a time will be fixed for the execution of Professor Webster.

Seven slaves were recently convicted and sandenced to be hung in Sunflower county, Miss., for the murder

A valuable lead mine has recently been discovered at Prospect, Me. It is said to yield 75 per cent of pure lead, and 15 per cent of silver. A riot occurred between some young men and a cir-cus company at Belleville, Ill., recently. A young man named McKeeres was killed, and the clown of the circus dangerously wounded.

A temperance convention, in session at Syraouse, has determined to petition the legislature, at its next session, to stop the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Thomas II. Harny, Assistant Fostmaster at Newbern, N. C., has been streamed for robbing the mail.

The whole loss by the great fire in Montreal Canada, is estimated at \$1.204.000.

A movement is making in Michigan to prevent the cemoval of the Indians from the Lake Superior counremoval of the Indians from the Lake Superior country.

The fashionable reason has opened at Cape May.

A serious riot occurred among the laborers on the New York and Eric Rullroad, at Alfred, N. Y., on the 14th inst. Several of the ringleaders were arrested.

A fatal case of mailgnant cholers occurred yesterday, in Philadelphia. The name of the victim was Buckley. It is said to be an isolated case, and so apprehensions are entertained of the spread of the disThe Trial of Gen. Lopez at New Orleans,

FOURTH DAY.

FINALINATION OF W. F. CRITTERDER CONTINUED.

Mr. Hunton—Have you any kuowledge of any prestration made in New Orleans for a military expadion in the months of March, April, or May?

paration made in New Orleans for a military expedition in the months of March, April, or May?
Objected to,
The Court ruled that it should be answered.
Answer—Of my own knowledge, I do not know of any preparation for a military expedition.
Were you solicited in New Orleans to join a military expedition to go against the Island of Cuba.
Objected to by the defence.
Mr. Hunton rejoined.
Mr. Benjamin addressed the Court. He asked the Commissioner to make a rule that would end the constant objections and arguments of the defence. The question how this testimony was to be taken should be decided at once. Mr. H. spoke for some time with his accustomed ability.
The question was then put by the Court.
The witness returned an answer in the negative.
Mr. Hunton—Have you heard of any military expedition? I have at various times.
Did you hear of it from any person concerned in the expedition? I do not know of my own knowledge who were concerned here is preparing for an expedition? I arrived in New Orleans after the expedition is I arrived in New Orleans after the expedition was said to have sailed. I was in New Orleans previous to this, and returned to Kentucky.
John Henderson, Jr., sworn—Mr. Hunton. Do you know General Lopes? Yes, sir.
How long have you known him? I have known him several months. I became acquainted with him in New Orleans.
Do you know any facts relative to General Lopes providing or furnishing means for an expedition to Cuba? I cannot answer without criminating myself.
Mr. Benjamin—When did General Lopes providing or furnishing means for an expedition to Cuba? I cannot answer without criminating myself.
Mr. Benjamin—When did General Lopes leave New Orleans? I nite early part of May.
What day? I am not certain what day.
Did he leave by Jand or water? By water.
By the Mississippi River, or the Lake? By the Mississippi.
Did he leave by Jand or water ? Down stream.

di sippi.

Did he proceed up or downstream? Down stream.

Did he leave in a ship or steamer? I believe it was

were there any passengers on that steamer besides General Lopez? I decline to answer.

What was the name of the steamer? I decline an-

what was the hame of the swering.
Objection sustained by the Court, on the ground that the vessel might be found to belong to witness.
Are you the ewner of any ship or vessel? Objected Mr. frenderson said he could not give a link to crimi-

Mr. ftenderson said he could not give a link to criminate himself.
Did you see General Lopez when he started? I can't say positively he left the city, but I have every reason to believe that he did leave.

Have you had any interview with General Lopez since his return? I have had conversations with him. In these conversations, have you heard him say anything in relation to a military expedition against cuba? I sam my father's partner, and wish to be excused from answering as counsel for the defendant. Have you ever heard him speak to other persons anything relative to the Island of Cuba? No. sir.

Before General Lopez left New Orleans did you hear anything of his going there? I can't answer that.
When did the Creole leave? I can't answer that, when did the Creole leave? I can't answer that fuestion without involving myself.

Have you any reasons to suppose that General Lopez left in the night, and if so, what are they? I cannot say.

In these conversations, have you heard him say anything in relation to a military expedition against Caba! I am my father's partner, and wish to be excused from answering as counsel for the defendant. Have you ever heard him speak to other persons anything relative to the Island of Caba! No. 87.

Before General Lopes left New Orleans did you hear shown that the street of the st

Simon Maury sworn—I am the blacksmith of the arsenal, but was not preent when the arms were delivered.

Other witnesses were called, but not answering, attachments were issued for them.

Mr. Hunton moved that the court adjourn until 10 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Moise made some remarks relative to the delay of the presecution in obtaining evidence, and hoped that the Commissioner would adopt a rule that would govern coursel, and tend to bring the examination into proper limits.

Mr. Hunton said that he should do all that he could to expedit the proceedings, but when he should find it necessary to rummon witnesses, he should continue to do sc, if the investigation lasted till Christmas.

Mr. Sigur rejoined, asserting the rights of his client, and protesting against delay. He had no doubt, that if allowed to go on, the District Attorney would extend the trial, perhaps not only till the end of the year, but until the end of the present administration. (This elicited applaues from the andience.)

Mr. Henderson followed, speaking with much zeal and warmth, on the same subject, and receiving at the close snother round of applause.

Mr. Hunton rejoined—He reviewed the course of the defence, and invelphed bitterly upon the attempt made to evade the facts. He was determined, if possible, to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and he gave the counsel to understand that he should require the defendant to be held to answer until testimony was procured. If it had to be obtained even at Cardenas.

Mr. Hunton still continued his remarks, and after further replies from the counsel, the court adjourned until this morning, at 10 A. M.

FIFTH DAY.

[From the N. O. Delta, June 14.]

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[From the N.O. Delta, June 14.]

At the opening of the Court to-day, the Commissioner stated that it would be necessary to preserve better order in the future proceedings of the court.

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Mr. Henderson referred to the anexpected prolongation of the examination, and stated that it had already occupied a week, during which the defence had been deprived of two very able counsel. He referred to Mr. Frentisa, who was prevented from attending by sickness, and Judge Larue, who had just assumed the duties of Judge of the First District Court, which would occupy all his time. It might be that pressing business would also call him away from the city. He thought it, therefore, respectful to the court, that he should inform it that Col. Field, Mr. Randell Hunt, and Mr. Moise would appear for the accused.

Mr. Henderson stated that in that case he count has be attached.

Some person then came forward and said, that it was impossible for Major Gally to attend in court. He was affected with paralysis.

The District Attorney then proposed, that the Commissioner and counsel should proceed to the house of Major Gally, and take his testimony.

Mr. Handerson objected. There was no law to drag parties into a sick gentleman's room to take his deposition.

Commissioner Baldwin decided on the question rais-

Commissioner Baldwin decided on the question raised, and which had been nearly lost sight of, that the Commissioner had the right to proceed to a sick witness room, to take his testimony.

Mr. Garcia, who was examined yesterday, sent a note as part of his testimony, stating that on the 221 of April, there were taken from the Arsenal eighty-five cavalry swords, three hundred and eight new markets, forty-six pairs of percussion pistols, sixteen pairs of fint do, and ninety muskets, marked R.

R. M. McAlpin ewors :—
Questioned by Mesera Hunton and Benjamin—Was first introduced to Gen. Lopez on Sunday last; heard conversations at a private dinner party at that time, but objected to stating the substance of these conversations, because he could not understand the language in which Gen. Lopez spoke; therefore his knowledge of the conversation was allegether of a hearsay character.

On this objection considerable discussion arow, it he.

the conversation was allogether of a hearray character.
On this objection considerable discussion arose, it because the contended by the District Attorney, that the statements made by then, begas and interpreted in his presence, were competent evidence.

Mr. Meine was surprised at such an interpretation of an ordinary rule of law. Before no tribunal would the interpretation of any but a swore interpreter by received as evidence. To receive the pretended interpretation of A, B, or C, when possibly A, B, or C, may be a key under foreign pay, would be to subject the accused to the interested malignity of any wolf in sincep's clothing, who might pretend to translate his expressions.

ciothing, who might pretend to translate his expressions.

Witness here stated that Mr. Sigur and others were present and that some of the translations were made by Mr. Sigur was then called. Before any question was put, he emphatically declared that he could not and would not betray the secrets which he had become acquainted with, in consequence of his social and professional relations to General hopes.

Mesars Hendwrson and Hunt supported the position held by Mr. Sigur.

Mr. Sigur and Mr. Hunt, stands before the Court in a two fold character—as witness and as counsel for defendant. He had been let into the secrets of the accused, as counsel, and it was impossible for him, as witness, to decide what secrets were related to him in bis character as counsel, and what were not.

Mesars, Hunton and Benjamin replied, and contended that the witness was bound to answer, if the

conversation was subsequent to the commission of the

Mr. Hunt made a lengthy argument against this opinion, which was received by the lobby with much applause.

The fellowing question was then put by Mr. Benjamin.—Did you hear General Lopez say at that dinner table anything about an expedition to, invasion of, or descent upon the island of Cuba made by himself??

Witness said that there were conversations of a general character. They related to the disposition of the people of Cuba—to their ripeness for revolutions—and more was said with regard to future than to past movements on the island. Did not remember that Gen. Lopez said in that conversation what vessel he went to Cuba in, or whether he was at Key West or not. Facts which he knew in relation to the expedition, previously obtained, gave him all the information he had on the subject, and it was impossible for him to say when his knowledge was first obtained, or by what particular means. Witness believed the translations made at that table to have been generally correct. They were made partly by witness, partly by Mr. Exnada, and partly by Mr. Farino.

Question by Mr. Moise.—Did Gen. Lopez understand these translations?

Mr. Sigur—No. I think not.

Mr. McAlpin recalled—In reply to a question put by Mr. Benjamin, he said that there were conversations on the subject of an expedition against Cuba at the table where he and Gon. Lopez were guests.

The counsel for the defence objected to the translated conversations, as coming under the head of hearsay evidence; and the time of Court. till half-past two o'clock, was occupied in hearing argument on thi point—when the Court adjourned till ten o'clock to-day.

Humboldt Harbor.

[From the Washington Republic, June 22.]

The annexed account by lieutenant Ottinger, of the beautiful and extensive harbor recently discovered and explored by the party under his command, will be found highly interesting. The entrance to the harbor, it will be seen, is in latitude 40.48 N. The sketch referred to in the letter, exhibits the harbor as a lake of eighteen miles in length, with a breadth varying from one to five miles, and connected with the ocean by a narrow sutlet. It is in this particular, remarkably similar to the harbor of San Francisco. It may be reached by steam navigation, from San Francisco, in from eighteen to twenty-four hours, and its headwaters are, in a publication made in the California Journal of Commerce by persons who accompanied Lieutenant Ottinger, stated to be within forty miles of the mines on Trinity river. This fact, however, rests upon information given to members of the expenition by a party of miners from that quarter:—

San Francisco, California, April 25, 1850.

To the Hon. Wis. M. Mirseputs.

Sis: Although on furlough, yet I feel that when I can give what I believe to be useful information to the Department, it is my duty to do so, and therefore take the liberty of sending you a brief report of my late voying for the purpose of exploring the coast of California from Bodega bay to the anchorage at Cape St. George.

I salied from this port in command of the schooner

inc from one to five in breadth, with safe anchorage for two or three hundred sail of ships. Isatitude of the point where our first tent was pitched, 40 deg. 42 min. 56 sec.

In both the northern and southern parts of the qay there are extensive flats, dry at low water; but the country surrounding its shores has been prunounced, by persons competent to judge, as possessing, in the highest degree, all that is requisite for a flourishing agricultural district, as well as to furnish timber for all the cities and towns in California. And so far as appearance goes, it is one of the most beautiful rections of country that I have ever looked upon, being well watered and possessing as much prairie as would probably be needed for culture for rome years.

The woods abound with elk, deer, and small game, and the water with shell and other fish. In addition to the advantages above mentioned, its proximity to the rich gold mines on the Trinity river will doubtless give it some immediate commercial importance; sud, under this belief. I have taken the liberty of making this report to the head of the Department to which I am attached.

I would further state that, so far as I have examined the line of country bordering on the seasonst; it appears to be well adapted to agricultural purposes. The timber is of the most abundant and supendrous greeth, and streams, of sufficient power and fall to drive large gangs of saws, emptying into the ocean within every three or four miles. I have examined, with great care, the coast from Cape Mendosina to tape St. George, at which last named point I found a brig at anchor and a schoomer schore, having parted her cables in a gale. From persons who were drowned by the upenting of a bost which alternature of which I have written to his brother. A. D. Browning United States Navy, and three other persons who were drowned by the upenting of a bost which alternative of which I have written to his brother. A. D. Backe, Eq. Superintendent of United States Coast Survey. The lend timber and streams at t

agriculture, and the coast by no means dangerous to navigate.

The Indians, though numerous, appear to be harmless, except their propensity to piller, and they received us kindly at every point we visited. The climate, so far as I could judge, is quite temperate even in whiter, although the second range of mountains, which are in some places within twenty miles of the coast, were covered with snow on the 20th instant. One circumstance which indusences me in coming to the conclusion that the temperature is very law on this part of the coast. Is, that the Indiana are almost without elething of any kind to protest them from the inclemency of the weather.

I have the beaut of the coast. Is, that the Indiana see almost without elething of any kind to protest them from the inclemency of the weather.

I have the beaut to chelore herewith a sketch of the bay and harbor, which we have named "Humboldt."

I saw, very respectfully, sir, your obedical servant,

Captalo U. S. R. Marine.

Appointments by the President, Appointments by the President,
By and with the adore and content of the Senate,
Charles R. Webster, to be Consul of the United
States for Tehnandspee and Huntaies, in Mexico,
William Tudor Tucker, to be Consul of the United
States for Bermuda.
Edmund Flagg, to be Consul of the United States for
the port of Venice, in Austria.
Anson Dart, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs
in the territory of Oregon.